DESCRIPTION OF A NEW FORM OF BRYOZOA.

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Patellipora stellata. Pl. I, fig. 10.

Saucer-shaped colonies attached to foreign bodies by a short, stout root-like stem. Under surface of colony covered by a dense, smooth epithecal crust. From the centre of the concave, terminal, discoid expansion diverge from 8 to 10 rounded, stout radial crests or bars, which, towards the margin of the disk, dilate wedge-like. Intervening between these radii are deep furrows, likewise dilating toward the margin. The outer half of each of these wedge-like bars is again divided into two branches by a furrow entering them from the margin and running into a point about half way from the centre. The surface of these forked radial bars is covered with from 3 to 4 longitudinal rows of small, round orifices, which make them resemble the poriferous side of a fenestelloid stem. These orifices dilate in the interior into flask-like cell-bags, which can be observed closely packed together, on the underside of the bars, if by accidental wearing the epithecal coating of the underside has been removed.

This peculiar Bryozoa was discovered by me in some drift-boulders at Ann Arbor, associated with characteristic coniferous limestone fossils, in silicified condition. Only three of them were found by me; the most perfect and largest one of them is represented in the figure.